

University of Technology
الجامعة التكنولوجية



Computer Science Department
قسم علوم الحاسوب

Object Oriented Programming/ Lab
البرمجة الشيئية/ مختبر

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University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences

Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 1

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Function, Function overloading and default arguments

A function is a set of statements designed to accomplish a particular task. Overloading refers to the use the same thing for different purposes. The function declaration must provide default values for those arguments that are not specified.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *Function, Function overloading and default arguments* using C++ language.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

Example 1: Write a C++ program to find the maximum value between two values using function

```
#include <iostream.h>
float max ( )
{
    float a, b;      a=3.5;      b=10.25;
    float c;
    if (a > b)
        c = a;
    else
        c = b;
    return (c);
}
void main ( )
{
    float k;
    k=max();
    cout <<k;
}
```

Output:-
10.25

Example2: Write a c++program to find the volumes using function overloading

```
#include <iostream.h>
int    volume(int);
double volume(double,int);
long   volume(long,int,int);
void main( )
{
    cout<<volume(10)<<"\n";
    cout<<volume(2.5,8)<<"\n";
    cout<<volume(100L,75,15);
}

int volume(int s)
{
    return(s*s*s);           // cube
}

double volume(double r,int h) // cylinder
{
    return(3.14519*r*r*h);
}

long volume(long l,int b,int h) // rectangular box
{
    return(l*b*h);
}
```

Example 3: Write a simple program to represent a default argument

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void repchar(char='*', int=45); //declaration with
                               //default arguments

int main()
{
    repchar(); //prints 45 asterisks
    repchar('='); //prints 45 equal signs
    repchar('+', 30); //prints 30 plus signs
    return 0;
}

//-----
// repchar()
// displays line of characters
void repchar(char ch, int n) //defaults supplied
{ // if necessary
    for(int j=0; j<n; j++) //loops n times
        cout << ch; //prints ch
    cout << endl;
}
```



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 2

Branch: NW and CS
Class: Second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Class definition, constructor and Destructor

Classes are collections of variables and functions that operate on those variables. The variables in a class definition are called data members, and the functions are called member functions.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Class** function using C++ language and **constructor and Destructor**.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

Example1: write an OOP to define the coordinate of point and shift these values of this point.

```
#include<iostream.h>
class point {
    int xval,yval;
public:
    void setpt(int x,int y)
    {
        xval=x;
        yval=y;
    }
    void offsetpt(int x,int y)
    {
        xval+=x;
        yval+=y;
        cout<<xval<<yval;
    }
};
void main()
{
    point pt;
    pt.setpt(10,20);
    pt.offsetpt(2,2);
}
```

Example 2: Write an OOP to find the area of rectangle using constructor and the destructor.

```
# include <iostream.h>

class Rectangle
{
    int length , width;
public:
    Rectangle(int x, int y)           //constructor
    {
        length = x;
        width = y;
    }
    ~ Rectangle()                     //destructor
    {
    }

int area( )
{
    return (length *width);
}

};

void main( )
{
    Rectangle rect1(6,7);
    cout<< rect1.area( ) << endl;
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences

Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 3

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Friend function

Occasionally we may need to grant a function access to the nonpublic members of a class. Such an access is obtained by declaring the function a **friend** of the class.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Friend function** to one class or two classes using C++ language.

Example1: Write an OOP to find the summation of point coordinates using friend function class.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>

class point
{
private:
int xval,yval;
public:

point(int x,int y)
{
xval=x+2;
yval=y+3;
cout<<"xval= "<<xval<<" "<<"yval= "<<yval<<endl;
}

friend int sum(point p); //friend function
};

int sum(point p)
{
int s = p.xval + p.yval;
return (s);
}

void main( )
{
point p(2,2);

cout<<" the summation of coordinate x & y = "<<sum(p)<<endl;
}
```

Example 2: Write an OOP to print the coordinates of a class point and a class D3 using friend function.

```
#include <iostream.h>

class D3;

class point
{
private:
int xval,yval;
public:
void get()
{
xval =6;          yval=3;
}

friend void write(point p, D3 d);    //friend function
};

class D3
{
private:
int zval;
public:
D3()
{ zval=5;
}
friend void write(point p, D3 d);    //friend function
};

void write(point p, D3 d)            //function definition
{
cout<<"xval= "<<p.xval<<endl;
cout<<"yval= "<<p.yval<<endl;
cout<<"zval= "<<d.zval<<endl;
}

void main()
{
point p;
D3 d;
p.get();
write(p,d);
}
```

Output:

```
xval=6
yval=3
zval=5
```



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Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 4

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024



Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Friend Class

The member functions of a class can all be made friends at the same time when you make the entire **class a friend**.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Friend class** using C++ language.

Example 1: Write an OOP to divide the value *m* in a class *first* on the value *n* in the class *second* using a friend class.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include<iostream.h>
class first
{
    int m;
public:
    void get_m()
    {
        m=12;
    }
    friend class second;
};

class second
{
    int n;
public:
    void get_n()
    {
        n=6;
    }

    void div(first f)
    {
        int b= f.m /n;
        cout<<"division= "<<b<<endl;
    }
};

void main()
{
    first f;        f.get_m();
    second s;      s.get_n();

    s.div(f);
}
```


Example 2: Write an OOP to read the values x and y in a class read and write the values x and y in a class write using friend class

```
#include<iostream.h>

class read
{
    int x,y;
public:
    read()
    {
        cout<<"Enter the values of x & y";
        cin>>x>>y;
    }

    friend class write;
};

class write
{
public:
    void write_xy(read r)
    {
        cout<<r.x <<" "<<r.y<<endl;
    }
};

void main()
{
    read r;

    write w;

    w.write_xy(r);
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 5

Branch: NW and CS
Class: Second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Scope Operator Resolution and Static Members

When calling a member function, we usually use an abbreviated syntax. For example: `pt.OffsetPt(2,2); // abbreviated form` This is equivalent to the full form: `pt.Point::OffsetPt(2,2); // full form`
A data member of a class can be defined to be static. This ensures that there will be exactly one copy of the member, shared by all objects of the class.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Scope Operator Resolution and Static Members** using C++ language.

Example 1: write an OOP to find the area of rectangle using the concept of Scope Operator Resolution.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
# include <iostream.h>
class Rectangle
{
    int length , width;
public:
    Rectangle();
    void area();
};
Rectangle :: Rectangle()
{
    cout<<"Enter Length and Width";
    cin>>length;
    cin>>width;
}
void Rectangle::area()
{
    cout<<length*width;
}
void main()
{
    Rectangle rect;
    rect.area();
}
```

Example 1: Write an OOP to represent a static members for count class

```
#include<iostream.h>
class count
{
private:
static int c1;
int c2;
public:
count()
{
c2=0;
}

static void write_c1() //static function
{
cout <<"c1= " << ++c1 << endl;
}

void write_c2() //non-static function
{
cout <<"c2= " << ++c2 << endl;
}
};

//-----

int count::c1 = 0;

////////////////////////////////////

void main()
{
count n1;
n1.write_c1();
n1.write_c2();

count n2;
n2.write_c1();
n2.write_c2();

count n3;
n3.write_c1();
n3.write_c2();

}
```

Output:

```
c1=1
c2=1
c1=2
c2=1
c1=3
c2=1
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences

Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 6

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Objects Pointers and Class Object Member _It has already been stated that a pointer is a variable which holds the memory address of another variable of any basic data type. It has been shown that how a pointer variable can be declared with a class. A data member of a class may be of a user-defined type, that is, an object of another class.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Objects Pointers and Class Object Member** using C++ language.

Example 1: Write an OOP to read and display student information using pointer.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class student
{
private:
    int stageno;
    int age;
    char sex;
    float height;
    float weight;
public:
    void getinfo();
    void disinfo();
}; //end of class definition
void student::getinfo()
{
    cout<<" Stage number :";    cin>>stageno;    cout<<endl;
    cout<<" Age:";            cin>>age;        cout<<endl;
    cout<<" Sex :";           cin>>sex;       cout<<endl;
    cout<<"Height :";        cin>>height;    cout<<endl;
    cout<<"Weight :";       cin>>weight;
}

void student::disinfo()
{
    cout<<"Stage number = ";    cout<<stageno;    cout<<"\n";
    cout<<" Age= ";            cout<<age;        cout<<"\n";
    cout<<" Sex = ";           cout<<sex;       cout<<"\n";
    cout<<"Height = ";        cout<<height;    cout<<"\n";
    cout<<"Weight = ";       cout<<weight;
}

void main()
{
    student *ptr;
    ptr=new student;
    cout<<" enter the following information"<<endl;
    ptr->getinfo();
    cout<<" \n contents of class "<<endl;
    ptr->disinfo();
}
```

Example 1: Write an OOP to find the area of square using class object member

```
# include <iostream.h>
class area
{
    int k;
public:
    area(int x)
    {
        k=x;

        cout<<"k= "<<k<<endl;
        cout<<"area of square=  "<<k*k<<endl;
    }
};
class square
{
private:
    area length;
public:
square(int x):length(x)
    {
    }
};

void main()
{
    square s(7);
}
.
```

Output:
area of square= 49

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)



Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 7

Branch: NW and CS
Class: Second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Objects arrays and an array of Pointers to Objects

In C++, the definition of an array specifies a variable type and a name. But it includes another feature: a size. The size specifies how many data items the array will contain. A common programming construction is an array of pointers to objects. This arrangement allows easy access to a group of objects, and is more flexible than placing the objects themselves in an array.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Objects arrays and an array of Pointers to Objects** using C++ language.

Example 1: Write an OOP to read and write student information for 10 students objects.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
# include <iostream.h>

class student
{
    char name[20];
    int age ;
    float average;
public:
    void get_data()
    {
        cin>>name;
        cin>>age;
        cin>>average;
    }
    void print_data()
    {
        cout<<name <<" " <<age<<" " <<average<<endl;
    }
};

void main( )
{
    student s[10];

    for (int i=0;i<10;i++)
    {
        s[i].get_data();
        s[i].print_data();
    }
}
```

Example 1: Write an OOP to read and write student information for 10 students using array of pointer to objects

```
# include <iostream.h>
class student
{
    char name[20];
    int age ;
    float average;
public:
void get_data()
{
    cin>>name;
    cin>>age;
    cin>>average;
}
void print_data()
{
    cout<<name <<" " <<age<<" " <<average<<endl;
}
};
void main( )
{
    student *s[10];

    for (int i=0;i<10;i++)
    {
        s[i]=new student;

        (*s[i]).get_data();

        (*s[i]).print_data();
    }
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 8

Branch: NW and CS
Class: Second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Operators Overloading _ Unary Operator

Unary operators act on only one operand. Examples of unary operators are the increment and decrement operators ++ and --, and the unary minus, as in -33..

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **Unary Operator** function and **Unary Operator with Return**

Object using C++ language.

Example 1:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to increment the count variable in class counter using unary operator overloading (+ +).

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class Counter
{
private:
int count;
public:
Counter() // Constructor
{ count=5;
}
void operator ++() //increment (prefix)
{
++count;
}
void write()
{
cout<<count;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
Counter c1, c2;
cout<<"\nc1=";
c1.write();
cout<<"\nc2=";
c2.write();
++c1; //increment c1
++c2; //increment c2
++c2; //increment c2
cout<<"\nc1=";
c1.write();
cout<<"\nc2=";
c2.write();
}
```


Example 2:

Write an OOP to decrement the count variable in class counter using unary operator overloading (- -) and return the object to other object in main function using Nameless Temporary Object.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الاعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class decrement
{
private:
int x;
public:

decrement (int y)          // Constructor
{ x=y;
}
decrement operator --()
{
--x;

return decrement(x);
}
void write()
{
cout<<x<<endl;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
decrement m(7), n(0);

n = --m;

m.write();
n.write();
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة :



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 9

Branch: NW and CS
Class: Second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Binary Operators Overloading _ Arithmetic and Comparison Binary Operator

a) Arithmetic Operators

*Arithmetic operators consists of (+, -, *, /)*

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement * **Operator** function using C++ language to multiply two numbers.
Also Learn how to build and implement + **Operator** function using C++ language to add two areas of Rectangle

Example 1:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to multiply two numbers using operator overloading (*)

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
class mult
{ int x;
Public:
    mult (int k)
    { x=k; }
    mult operator *(mult m)
    {
        int b=x*m.x;
        return mult(b) ;
    }
void print()
{ cout<<x; }
};
void main()
{ mult a1(3), a2(5), a3(0);
a3=a1*a2;
a3.print();
}
```

Write an OOP to multiply two numbers using operator overloading *

Example 2:

Write an OOP to add two areas of rectangle using (+) operator overloading.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```

class rectangle
{
private:
int length,width,area;
public:
void get()
{   cin>>length>>width;   }
rectangle()
{   area=0;   }
rectangle(int a)
{
    area*a;
}
rectangle operator + (rectangle r2)
{
int a1 = length*width;
cout<< "area1 = "<<a1<<endl;

int a2= r2.length*r2.width;
cout << "area2 = "<<a2<<endl;

int a3=a1+a2;
return rectangle(a3);
}
void show()
{ cout << area; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
rectangle r1,r2,r3;
r1.get();
r2.get();
r3=r1+r2;
cout << "area3 = "; r3.show();
}

```



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Subject: OOP

Week no.: 9

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Binary Operators Overloading _ Comparison Binary Operator

b) Comparison Operators

Comparing operators consists of (>, <, >=, <=, ==, !=). Examples bellow show some of these operator.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **a comparison < Operator** function using C++ language to compare between two ages

Example 3:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to compare between two ages of person using (<) operator overloading.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class person
{
private:
int age;
public:
void get()
{
cout << "\nEnter age: ";
cin >> age;
}

bool operator < (person p2)
{
if (age<p2.age)
return (true);
else
return(false);
};
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
person p1,p2;
p1.get();
p2.get();

if( p1 < p2 ) //overloaded '<' operator
cout << "\n person1 is youngest than person2";
else
cout << "\n person2 is youngest than person1";
cout << endl;
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة :



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
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Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

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Class: second

Week no.: 10

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Inheritance is the process of creating new classes, called *derived classes*, from existing or *base classes*.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *an OOP to represent a Single Inheritance* using C++ language for **counter** class. Also Learn how to build and implement *an OOP to represent a Single Inheritance with overriding functions* using C++ language for **employee** class

Example 1:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to decrement the count variable in class counter using – operator and inheritance with ++ operator. The program includes a class called Counter and a class CountDn was derived from Counter class.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class Counter //base class
{
protected:
int count;
public:
Counter()
{ count=5; }

void operator ++ ()
{
++count;
}
void write()
{ cout<<count;}
};
////////////////////////////////////
class CountDn : public Counter //derived class
{
public:
void operator -- ()
{
--count;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
CountDn c1;
++c1; ++c1;
cout << "\nc1=" ; c1.write();

--c1; --c1; --c1;
cout << "\nc1=" ; c1.write();
}
```

Example 2:

Write an OOP to read and write the information of employee using overriding functions .Create a class called employee which contains employee's name and number as private data items. Derived from class employee a class called manger which contains a salary of type float as private item

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class employee
{ private:
    char name[100];    long number;
public:
    void getdata()
    {    cin >> name;    cin >> number;    }

    void putdata()
    {    cout << name;    cout << number;    }
};

class manager:public employee
{ private:
    float salary;
public:
    void getdata()
    {
        employee :: getdata();
        cin >> salary;
    }
    void putdata()
    {
        employee :: putdata();
        cout << salary;
    }
};

void main()
{
    manager m1;
    m1.getdata();
    m1.putdata();
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر :

توقيع تدريسي المادة :



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih
Subject: OOP
Week no.: 11

Branch: NW and CS
Class: second
Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Inheritance: Class Hierarchies

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطلاب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *a complete program to represent class hierarchies*

Example:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Example 1:-Write an OOP to model employ using inheritance *hierarchies*

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
class employee
{
private:
char name[30];    long number;
public:
void read()
{
cout<<"\n enter name";    cin >> name;
cout<<"\n enter number";    cin >> number;
}
void write()
{
cout << name;
cout << number;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
class manager : public employee
{
private:
char title[30];

public:
void read()
{
employee::read();
cout<<"\n enter title"; cin >> title;
}
void write()
{
employee::write();
cout <<title;
}
};
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
class scientist : public employee
{
private:
int pubs;           //number of publications
public:
void read()
{
employee::read();
cout<<"\n enter number of publications "; cin >> pubs;
}
void write()
{
employee::write();
cout <<pubs;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////

```

```

////////////////////////////////////
class laborer : public employee
{
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
manager m;

scientist s;

laborer b;

cout << "\nEnter data for manager ";
m.read();

cout<<"\nEnter data for scientist ";
s.read();

cout << "\nEnter data for laborer ";
b.read();

cout << "\nData on manager ";
m.write();

cout << "\nData on scientist ";
s.write();

cout << "\nData on laborer ";
b.write();
}

```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة :



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 12

Branch: Nw and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Inheritance: Multiple Inheritances

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطلاب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *a complete program to represent multiple inheritances*

Example:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to model employee database using multiple inheritances.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
////////////////////////////////////
class student
{
private:
char school[30];    char degree[30];
public:
void getedu()
{
cout << " Enter name of school or university: ";    cin >> school;
cout << " Enter highest degree (Highschool, Bachelor's, Master's, PhD)earned \n";
cin >> degree;
}
void putedu()
{
cout << school;    cout << degree;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
class employee
{
private:
char name[30];    long number;
public:
void getdata()
{
cout<<"\n enter name";    cin >> name;
cout<<"\n enter number";    cin >> number;
}
void putdata()
{
cout << name;
cout << number;
}
};
////////////////////////////////////
```

```

//
////////////////////////////////////
class manager : public employee, public student
{
private:
char title[30];

public:
void getdata()
{
employee::getdata();
cout<<"\n enter title"; cin >> title;
student::getedu();
}
void putdata()
{
employee::putdata();
cout <<title;
student::putedu();
}
};
////////////////////////////////////

////////////////////////////////////
class scientist : public employee, public student //scientist
{
private:
int pubs; //number of publications
public:
void getdata()
{
employee::getdata();
cout << " Enter number of pubs: "; cin >> pubs;
student::getedu();
}
void putdata()
{
employee::putdata();
cout << pubs;
student::putedu();
} };
////////////////////////////////////
class laborer : public employee //laborer
{
};
////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
manager m; scientist s; laborer b;

cout << "\nEnter data for manager "; m.getdata();
cout << "\nEnter data for scientist "; s.getdata();
cout << "\nEnter data for laborer "; b.getdata();

cout << "\nData on manager "; m.putdata();
cout << "\nData on scientist "; s.putdata();
cout << "\nData on laborer "; b.putdata();
}

```



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 13

Branch: NW and CS

Class: second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Virtual Function means *existing* in appearance but *not* in reality.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *an OOP to represent a virtual function* using C++ language for **base and derived** classes.

Example 1:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to print "Base" , "Derv1" and Derv2 using virtual function

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
////////////////////////////////////
class Base
{
public:
virtual void show()
{ cout << "Base\n"; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
class Derv1 : public Base
{
public:
void show()
{ cout << "Derv1\n"; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
class Derv2 : public Base
{
public:
void show()
{ cout << "Derv2\n"; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
int main()
{
Derv1 dv1;
Derv2 dv2;
Base* ptr;
ptr = &dv1;
ptr->show();
ptr = &dv2;
ptr->show();
return 0;
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Pure Virtual Function means **existing** in appearance but **not** in reality.

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement **an OOP to represent a Pure virtual function** using C++ language for **base and derived** classes

Example 2:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP to print "Base" , "Derv1" and Derv2 using pure virtual function

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
////////////////////////////////////
class Base //base class
{
public:
virtual void show() = 0; //pure virtual function
};
////////////////////////////////////
class Derv1 : public Base
{
public:
void show()
{ cout << "Derv1\n"; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
class Derv2 : public Base
{
public:
void show()
{ cout << "Derv2\n"; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
int main()
{ Base* arr[2];

  Derv1 dv1;
  Derv2 dv2;
  arr[0] = &dv1;
  arr[1] = &dv2;
  arr[0]->show();
  arr[1]->show();
  return 0;
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر :

توقيع تدريسي المادة :



University of Technology/Computer Science Department
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 14

Branch: IS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

Pure Virtual

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Objective:

Learn how to build and implement *a complete program to check the person if successful or fail.*

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطلاب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Example:

Example 4: Write an OOP to read and check a person if successful or fail. Create a class called person which contains name of type string and derived a class student and a class professor from a class persons

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الايعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>
////////////////////////////////////
class person //person class
{
private:
char name[40];
public:
void getName()
{ cout << " Enter name: "; cin >> name; }
void putName()
{ cout << "Name is: " << name << endl; }
virtual void getData() = 0; //pure virtual function
virtual bool is_success() = 0; //pure virtual function
};
////////////////////////////////////
class student : public person
{
private:
float avg;
public:
void getData()
{
person::getName();
cout << " Enter student's average: "; cin >> avg;
}
bool is_success()
{ if (avg >=50)
return true;
else
return false; }
};
////////////////////////////////////
```

```

class professor : public person
{
private:
int numPubs;
public:
void getData()
{
person::getName();
cout << " Enter number of professor's publications: "; cin >> numPubs;
}
bool is_success()
{ if (numPubs > 100)
return true;
else
return false; }
};

void main()
{
person *persPtr[5];
int i;
char ch;

for (i=0;i<5;i++)
{
cout << "Enter student or professor (s/p): ";
cin >> ch;

if(ch=='s')
persPtr[i] = new student;
else
persPtr[i] = new professor;

persPtr[i]->getData();
persPtr[i]->putName();

if(persPtr[i]->is_success()==true )
cout << " This person is successful\n";
else
cout << " This person is fail\n";
}
}

```



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Subject: OOP

Week no.: 15

Branch: NW and CS

Class: Second

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Template Function

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطالب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *a complete program to represent template Function*

Example:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OO Program to find the absolute value using template function..

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>

template <class t> //function template

void abs(t k)
{
if (k < 0)
cout<<-k;
else
cout<<k;
}
-----
void main()
{
int a = 5;
int b = -6;
long x = 70000L;
long y = -80000L;
double n = 9.95;
double m = -10.15;

abs(a); cout<<endl;
abs(b); cout<<endl;
abs(x); cout<<endl;
abs(y); cout<<endl;
abs(n); cout<<endl;
abs(m); cout<<endl;
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة:



University of Technology/ Department of Computer Sciences
Lab(C++2)

Lecturer: Dr. Ekhlas Falih

Branch: NW and CS

Subject: OOP2

Class: Second

Week no.: 15

Date: / /2024

Introduction:

مقدمة لتعريف الجانب النظري المتعلق بالبرنامج

Template Class

Objective:

تعريف اهمية الجانب العملي للطلاب بالنسبة للبرنامج

Learn how to build and implement *a complete program to represent template Class*

Example:

وصف البرنامج بصيغة مثال صريح

Write an OOP that include a class called divide. Use the concept of template class to write the program. The divide class includes a and b as private, and two functions read() and a function div() to divide a on b. The main program includes the call of the objects of type integer and long.

Lab Steps:

كتابة الخطوات الاساسية للبرنامج كخوارزمية ان وجدت او بعض الابعازات المهمة

```
#include <iostream.h>

template <class A>
class divide
{
private:
A a,b;
public:

void read()
{
    cin>>a>>b;
}
A div()
{
    return (a/b);
}
};

////////////////////////////////////
void main()
{
divide<int> d1;
d1.read();
cout<<d1.div();
cout<<endl;

divide<long> d2;
d2.read();
cout<<d2.div();
}
```

توقيع مشرف المختبر:

توقيع تدريسي المادة: